

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.

BY THRALL & REED.

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TERMS.

Single subscribers, to one address... 50 cents.
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At the extreme low prices at which The
Campaigner is afforded to subscribers, one rule
must be peremptory, the cash must in all cases
accompany the order for papers.
THRALL & REED.
Columbus, July 10, 1848.

The Legislature.

A great deal of solicitude is manifested among the people of Ohio to know what is to be the political complexion of the next Legislature. As at present advised, our belief is that in the Senate there is a tie; and in the House of Representatives a Whig majority of four. In this majority is included the two members-elect from Hamilton county, viz. the first ward of Cincinnati. We understand that, in making up their ticket and casting their votes in Hamilton county, the Loco-focos so far regarded the law of last winter as to designate two of the candidates for Representatives as from the first district, and three from the second district; and that the ticket so framed was voted for by that party throughout the county. And we mean that the Judges of election in one of the wards rejected, (as they were bound to do by the law,) all those votes for Representatives which contained the names of more persons than there were Representatives to be voted for in their proper district; while in the other wards, the Judges certified the facts on the poll-books, leaving it to the Clerk of the Court to decide upon the law, and to give or withhold his certificates of election, according to his discretion. Histories as that the Judges of election had a plain duty to perform under the law, and that there should have been no shrinking from responsibility on their part. The Clerk can only certify upon the facts derived through the poll-books; and we shall not be surprised if, under the circumstances, he gives certificates to the whole five Loco-focos—though the fact shall be known to him that two have been elected by persons not living in their districts.

There is one feature of this transaction which exhibits the conduct of the Hamilton county Loco-focos in a light rather unique, to say the least. It is that which shows them to have adopted just so much of the law as suited their purpose, and rejected the balance. There is now no law upon the statute-book authorizing Hamilton county to elect five Representatives, except that of last winter; and that one requires that two of the five Representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the city and county. Yet these gentlemen avail themselves of so much of the law as they like, and without the least ceremony set the balance at naught! We have been too long acquainted with Loco-focism, to be surprised at such a proceeding; but this, we believe, is the first time within our recollection that it has attempted to assume two separate and distinct aspects at one and the same time. One, respecting the law—the other, potting aside as an insignificant thing.

PROOF VPOS PROOF.—We observe, with strong sentiments of admiration, that those skillful and accurate logicians, the editors of the Loco-foco prints in Ohio, are claiming with many signs of exultation that the election of John B. Weller to the office of Governor, is proof positive that he did not steal the surplus revenue fund of Butler county. Admitting that such is the case, of course these intelligent masters of the art of reasoning will not complain if the converse of their proposition is also held to be true. Thus:

John B. Weller is elected; therefore he did not steal, &c.

John B. Weller is not elected; therefore he did steal, &c.

There is one thing, however, which these people seem to have left entirely out of the question, and that is, if Mr. Weller did not fraudulently appropriate the funds, who is to pay it back? Will his election make restitution of the property, as well as disprove the act of taking?

BARNES.—We never but—never have, and don't intend to; but there are some who are fond of backing their opinions with their money. This species of argument proves nothing, and very many good men—ourselves among the number—disapprove of the practice. But that's of no consequence; some will do it, and we notice, among one of the incidents of the day, an offer made in the street to the following import:—One hundred dollars each that New York and Pennsylvania give their votes for Gen. Taylor, and one hundred dollars upon the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency. It is said that there will be no difficulty in finding the man, when anybody is ready to take the offer.

Letter from Judge Burnet.

In another column will be found a letter, copied from the Cincinnati Chronicle, from that distinguished veteran in the Whig cause, which puts at rest the rumors that have so industriously been whispered about by the Barnburners, that he would support Van Buren for the Presidency. We are only surprised that any one should have listened to them for a moment. For ourselves, we have never had a doubt about the matter. The Judge is too old a soldier in the Whig cause, and has been too intimately identified with its trials and its triumphs, to be led away by new goods, or to give any countenance to those who seem only ambitious to ruin where they cannot rule.

The letter indicates that in the Presidential contest, the Judge will be found where he has always been—first among the foremost in the support of our candidates.—*Cin. Atlas.*

CINCINNATI, August 31st, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of receiving your letter, written on behalf of the Whigs of Vigo county, friendly to the nominations of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore, in which you invite me to be present at a mass meeting, to be held at Fort Harrison, on the 15th of September, the anniversary of the defence of that post, by the gallant Taylor, in the war of 1812, and in which you express a belief, that "the proposed meeting will be a mighty assemblage of the people."

I hope and trust that on the result of the approaching contest, depends the perpetuity or the dissolution of the great Whig party of the United States—the party which, in the language of the distinguished orator and statesman of Massachusetts—"is the only star to be seen above the horizon calculated to give us light in the dark and troubled night that is upon us."

Should the ignis fatuus, got up in the mongrel Convention at Buffalo, bewilder and mislead as many Whigs, heretofore true to their party, as some of its

advocates have ventured to predict, it will be within the range of probabilities, that the nominees of the Whig Convention of Philadelphia may be defeated, as was the case in 1844, by the agency of a similar defection, which brought on our country the annexation of Texas, with her slave population, and the Mexican war with all its attendant evils.

It is well known that the Presidential candidate selected at Philadelphia was not my first choice, but that after the election had been fairly made and promulgated, by those to whom that trust had been delegated, my personal preferences were immediately given up, without reluctance, under a full conviction that the distinguished men nominated by that body, were genuine, unflinching Whigs, and would, if elected, carry out in good faith, all the principles of our political creed.

It cannot be necessary, on this occasion, to recapitulate those principles. Suffice it to say, that they are the same, which were illustrated in the administration of every President of the United States, from the fall of the Empire to the restoration of John Quincy Adams, inclusive, being the same glorious principles, by the agency of which, under the guidance of those distinguished patriots, the American people rose from poverty to wealth—from imbecility to power, and from the vale of obscurity to the pinnacle of national glory, with a rapidly unequalled in the history of the world.

These same principles are professed by General Taylor and Millard Fillmore, who will carry them faithfully into practice, unless their election shall be defeated by the discordant movements of the Whig party.

I regret, gentlemen, that it will not be in my power to meet my brother Whigs at Fort Harrison, rendered memorable by the early achievements of the distinguished hero whose name now floats on the Whig banner throughout the United States, and who is destined, as I verily believe, to carry that banner triumphantly to the Presidential Chair.

Very respectfully, your brother Whig,

J. BURNET.

Look Well to your Tickets.

We observe in some of our Whig exchanges, one or two errors in the names of the individuals composing the Whig Electoral Ticket. For example, the Elector for the 6th District is sometimes printed *Isaiah Scott*, instead of *Isiah Scott*; and for the 6th District, the name of Gen. Green is spelled with an *s* final, which is wrong. We have taken pains that the list as printed in the State Journal be correct, and believe it is entirely accurate—and would recommend to our brethren of the press to compare theirs carefully with it.

Figur Register.

This sterling Whig paper, which never hesitates in the advocacy of Whig principles, was slow in taking position as an advocate of the election of General Taylor. During all the period of its delay in this particular, we have observed that it has prudently and with great propriety abstained from assaults upon the Whig nominee, and from unworthy imputations upon the motives of those who made, and those who support the nomination. The editor had his reasons for pausing before he should make his final determination of preference for a Presidential candidate. It was his unquestionable right to pause until he could satisfy his own mind as to the propriety of the course he was called upon to adopt. He doubted the propriety of the nomination made by his political friends; and so doubting, he delayed to give to that nomination his sanction, until those doubts should be removed. Is he to be condemned for this? We trow not. We regard it as precisely one of those cases contemplated by Mr. Jefferson, when he gave utterance to the immortal sentiment that "error of opinion may be safely tolerated, while reason is left free to combat it." And this instance affords a happy illustration of the truth of that sentiment. Entertaining doubts as to what was his duty, he paused until reason should do its work. He did not give himself up to factious opposition, and turn upon his associates with reproaches; nor, leading himself to the result of chances, press forward, not knowing whether he went. He came to a stand, and there awaited until the clouds of darkness and night should pass away, and disclose a safe course to guide his steps in the way of duty and of safety. The misters have passed away—day has dawned—and the editor's course has plainly disclosed before him. He speaks, in his paper of Saturday last—hear him:—

"We insert, to-day, the Whig Electoral Ticket of this State. When, as is now the case, the selection of a President must be made between two such men as General Taylor and General Cass, we cannot hesitate as to our duty. The choice is now from these; all others are out of the question. When the merits of the two are carefully considered and compared, those of Gen. Taylor stand out pre-eminently above those of his competitor, and entitle him to the support of all who think more of promoting the true interests of the country than the advancement of mere party. General Taylor, if elected, will be the President of the people; Cass would only be President of a party. As to Van Buren, if he were even a good and safe man, (which he by no means is,) he is altogether out of the question, as he cannot be elected. The most that can be hoped, by his warmest friends, is two or three States, and we have not the remotest idea that he will get even one, unless it be Michigan or Wisconsin. All honest opponents of Cass should vote for General Taylor, as a means of accomplishing the most good that can, under present circumstances, be accomplished. Let us then go to work in good earnest, and direct every effort to the attainment of this result. It can be done, and if all but do their duty, it will be done. Up, friends! and at it!"

Mr. Van Buren's Connection with Slavery.

We received, some days since, from a highly respectable source, a communication stating, and offering to furnish the proof, that Martin Van Buren is now, and has been for years, connected in business and in interest with a Southern planter, in the cultivation of an extensive plantation in one of the Southern States. We know little about the truth of the report, and care infinitely less. If it is true, it may account for Mr. Van Buren's Southern predilections, as exhibited for many years in his political course; and if it could be proven conclusively, would doubtless go far to aid his pretensions to the Presidency.

As it is (and this article is intended as a notice to our correspondents,) we decline taking publication of our testimony however conclusive upon the subject. We proved John B. Weller a fibrous defaulter; it is said to have aided his pretensions to a respectable office. We have shown Gen. Cass to be a most avaricious and extortionate pilferer from the public treasury; that testimony is cited as an evidence of his statesmanship.

Gen. Cass is a Northern doughface, and Wm. O. Butler a slaveholder; yet what Free Soil leader does not prefer their election, pledged as they are to use their exertions to prevent all measures for the prevention of the spread of slavery, to that of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore? Few men can boast of more

intense political and personal profligacy than Edson B. Olds and Charles Switzer, yet they have been elected over the heads of worthy men, through the instrumentality of conscious defilement. Why should we add to Mr. Van Buren's pretensions, by proving that, in addition to his other eminent qualifications, he is a slaveholder? We can do no such thing.

Pennsylvania has elected ZACHARY TAYLOR President of the United States—nothing now remains but to fulfill the forms of an election on the 7th day of November.—*North American.*

A little too fast, neighbor! A victory for Wm. F. Johnston, an avowed friend of Free Soil, is not exactly the same thing as a victory for Old Zach, the hero of an unconstitutional and atrocious war, the Louisiana planter and the owner of three hundred slaves. Johnston received the votes of thousands who would never submit to martyrdom than bestow their suffrages upon a warrior and a slaveholder. The Free Soil party, which, for very satisfactory reasons, did not enter into the State canvass, will be found in the field on the 7th of November.

The foregoing is from the Philadelphia Register, a Free Soil Van Buren paper, and gives its opinions and admissions a beautiful idea of the consistency of that species of the genus political. From it, it appears:—

First; that the Free Soil men of Pennsylvania did not vote for Johnston, because, although a Free Soil man, he was also a Whig.

Second; that the Free Soil leaders of which this paper is the organ, prefer the election of Cass and Butler to that of Taylor and Fillmore; and that slaveholders are making to prevent the members of that party from throwing away their votes upon Van Buren, and to induce them to give them directly for Cass and Butler.

Third; that this matter of Free Soil is of no consequence, except so far as it can be brought to the aid of Loco-focism; and—

Fourth; that Johnston having been elected in opposition to Free Soil, the State is safe for Taylor.

From the New York Tribune.

The Pennsylvania Settler.

There is no longer a shadow of doubt that the Whigs have carried Pennsylvania—Governor, Congress, Legislature, and every branch. The latest returns are not quite so good in the average as the earlier, but insure a majority for Gov. Johnston of 1 to 3,000. All the counties yet to come in were to double for Longstreth their majority for Folk, Johnston would still be chosen. But it is not probable that they have given Longstreth even so much as Folk's majority.

There is not a surprise, though it baffles nearly all calculations. Rarely or never has there been a more determined contest or a fuller vote. The poll for Clay and Folk may have exceeded it, but we think no other. The official patronage, State and National, was all on one side, and exerted to the utmost. It was rendered potent by the undoubting confidence of all the Longstreth, which was everywhere in evidence. Every Whig who would bet in Philadelphia, and the vicinity went so far that up to 8 o'clock, the following evening, bets and even odds were pressed upon the Whigs of this city, in utter defiance of the returns. We rejoice to add that the Whigs took very little—many because principled against betting, but more because it is to be feared that the Pennsylvania betters never could go Whig, whatever the first returns might promise, that the infatuation on one side was matched by the distrust on the other.

But there is no longer room for doubt or misgiving. Gov. Johnston is elected, and the whole aspect of affairs changed. Pennsylvania has taken her place at the head of the Whig array of the flag ship of the Whig armada in the great contest at hand. She is as normally certain to vote for Gen. Taylor as any State in the Union after Kentucky, and we think the majority is more likely to exceed 20,000 than to fall below 3,000. Next to New York, she will probably give Old Zach the largest State majority. The election of Johnston is the result of a close vote, and the late contest now virtually changes hands: the certainty of a Whig ascendancy next winter in the State, the almost certainty of a like change in the nation, transforms everything. Hope will prove more powerful in the pending contest than despair.

The discredited State office-holders have brought down this avalanche upon their party. Pennsylvania would pretty surely have voted for Taylor, but they have made her instrumental in turning other States to his support, and thus converting their party's defeat into a rout. They crowded indecently about the bedside of the dying Gov. Shunk, and constrained him to resign just before the breath left his body, in order that Mr. Johnston's providential accession to power should not keep a few of them out of place beyond the lot of January next. They would not let their chief and benefactor die a Governor lest Mr. Johnston should for a year longer live one. Had they minded their business, Gov. Shunk would have died in office, as was proper, and Mr. Johnston would have been acting Governor for some seventeen months. But this they could not endure, and so drove Gov. J. to take the stump and the Whigs to do their best for him. Very possibly, this may have been the turning point in the Presidential struggle.

"Maine," said Judah Hammond in 1840, "has settled the boundary question between Liberty and Despotism." Unless the Whigs should absolutely relax their exertions in view of their brilliant prospect of success—and they are not likely to, since they always pluck hardest with wind and tide in their favor—Pennsylvania has done the country a like good service in 1848.

If Gen. Taylor is elected he will do more to curb the Spirit of Conquest and check the spread of Slavery than any other the Whigs could select.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Sage of Quincy could read as plainly the traced lines of a man's character as could most men of his time. The mild firmness and elevated patriotism of John Quincy Adams discovered in the pure and unadorned character of Zachary Taylor, he thought the safest qualifications of any candidate for an American's support. The voice of the revered Adams came to us at this time, full of prophetic advice and warning.—*Hartford Courant.*

"I have stood upon the plains of Marathon, the battle field of liberty."—*Gen. Cass.*

And we suppose that, notwithstanding the terrible battle took place there only a few thousand years ago, you were not frightened at all. Oh, what courage!—*President.*

The Known Extra Allowances of General Cass.

The following letter from the Hon. ARTHUR STRAWBR, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, we commend to the grave attention of every member of the Administration party who are honestly seeking for light and truth. The letter is addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer:

UNTERMEAD, Pa. Sept. 20, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to two late numbers of the "Union," in which the editor has devoted two columns, with the promise of more, to the examination of my late speech in relation to Gen. Cass's extra pay. This is a compliment I hardly expected from the editor of the "Union," and an exceedingly sorry that I have given him so much trouble and uneasiness.

I have not time just now to read, much less to comment on these two columns of editorial abuse; but, since Mr. Ritchie questions the truth of my statements regarding Gen. Cass's extra pay, I will refer him to an authority of which he seems to be ignorant, but will not dare to controvert. I refer him to President Folk's message of the 11th of August last, (Executive document No. 55) printed since the adjournment. Now, I charged Gen. Cass with taking, while Governor of Michigan and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, \$64,865.46 extra pay, over and above the amount of his legal and fixed salary of \$22,000 a year. Now, I assert that this message, sent in by President Folk in obedience to a resolution of the House, with the documents appended, sustain and establish every dollar and every cent I have charged against General Cass. They do more; they show that Gen. Cass received as Marshal of Ohio and Minister to France, \$36,765 over and above the amount of his salary and his outfit and return, which, regarded as extra, will make his extra pay \$91,574.11, and his regular and extra pay together, \$234,331.40. Now, if my charging Gen. Cass with taking \$64,865.46 extra pay, is justly denounced by Mr. Ritchie and his other vile followers as a vilification and slander—"of Gen. Cass, what will they now say of Mr. Folk, who makes it much worse than I did? What will they say of Gov. Marcy, Secretary of War, D. Graham, Register of the Treasury, P. Hagner, and John H. McCalla, Second and Third Auditors, who sustain by their official signatures these statements as "truthful and accurate?" Mr. Cass, may be rendering him, if true, (as has been said by his friends) "unwarily the support of any honest man?" These "outrages" charges being established by his own friends, what will my vilifiers and slanderers now say? We shall see.

The President's message and documents sustaining them are in the hands of every member of Congress, where they may be seen; and, to facilitate the examination, I will refer the inquirer to pages 2, 3, 4, 46, 47, 60, 156, 160, 233 and 234.

It furthermore appears by these official documents, that Gen. Cass charged and received as Governor of Michigan more than double the amount of extra pay received by all the other Governors of all the Territories of the United States from the foundation of the Government up to the year 1843. This remarkable fact is established by their records. Can this be right? Can Mr. Ritchie satisfy the people of this country that Lewis Cass, while Governor of Michigan, was justly entitled to double as much as all the rest of the Governors of all the other Territories or States of the United States? And it also appears that a great part of the extra pay allowed by Gen. Cass himself, while he was Secretary of War, and based upon his own extra allowance.

These documents show also that Lewis Cass received in addition to his regular salary of \$20,000 a year, \$1,500 a year for fuel, office rent, &c., \$1,500 a year for services beyond his regular duties as Governor of Michigan, and also, at the same time, \$2 per day and 40 cents per mile for making treaties with the Indians, amounting alone, for part of the time, to \$3,000 a year, and making, with his regular salary and extra allowances, \$28,000 a year, instead of \$20,000—more than \$8,000 a year, when the law gave him less than \$6. But, not satisfied with all this, the President of Gen. Cass charged and received for several years, while Governor of Michigan, the pay and emoluments of a captain and quartermaster in the regular army, amounting to upwards of \$900 per year more, and charged and received at one time \$6,510 for rations, as well as several thousand dollars for settling his accounts and assisting to form an Indian code, while in the receipt of all his salaries, regular and extra, above mentioned. And, what is worse than all this, in July, 1832, a year after Gen. Cass was appointed Secretary of War, he produced an account against the Government, amounting to \$53,123.96, for alleged over-payments, running back ten or twelve years; \$5,317 in 1820 for fuel, annuities; \$10,183 against the Indian charges "for Indian Department prior to 1825," which, if right, he should have retained in any of his quarterly settlements made during these ten or twelve years, producing a balance in his favor of \$35,675.

For this alleged balance a requisition was drawn (No. 2006,) by John Robb, acting Secretary of War, in favor of Lewis Cass, then himself Secretary of War, on the Treasury, and the money being paid the settlement stood suspended until 1837, when it was closed by Wm. B. Lewis. (See pages 232 and 233.) Worse still—an allowance appears to have been made, while Gen. Cass was Secretary of War, to William Woodbridge, Secretary of the Territory, acting as Governor of Michigan, of \$1,500 a year, for three years, and twenty-five times Gen. Cass's salary was employed in negotiating treaties, amounting to \$4,692.73, for fuel, office rent, &c., between the years 1815 and 1827. So that the Government was thus made to pay \$3,000 a year extra for fuel, office rent, &c., for the Territory of Michigan; \$1,500 to Gov. Cass, and \$1,500 to acting Gov. Woodbridge. Gov. W. was entitled to this additional extra allowance of \$1,500 a year, why did he not apply for and receive it at the time? Because Gov. Cass received it. Why wait twelve or fifteen years till Gov. Cass is Secretary of War? And why is this allowed by John Robb, acting Secretary of War, "while the allowance of \$3,765.81 immediately preceding, to G. B. Porter, Governor of Michigan, and of \$1,000 to S. T. Mason, acting Governor of Michigan, immediately following, are made by General Cass, Secretary of War?" (For this charge see page 50.) When Mr. Ritchie explains these mysteries, he will perhaps hear from me again.

In conclusion, let me suggest to Mr. Ritchie the propriety of now turning his battery of billingsgate and abuse from me upon President Folk and the officers of the Treasury and War Departments, who have taken the task of sustaining these charges against Gen. Cass off my shoulders. Will he do it? I venture the prediction that he will hesitate to be silent on this subject.

Yours extremely,

A. STEWART.

Extracts from Mr. Corwin's Speech.

Tom Corwin made one of his characteristic speeches, at Carthage, Ohio, on the 24 inst., of which we extract the following report of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"It is a common expression to say, the President holds a high office; but you who possess the right of voting for that man, hold a higher office than you can confer on him. You write his name on a piece of paper no longer than the palm of your hand, and up starts a President for four years—you create him at your pleasure and destroy him at your pleasure at each recurring election. Have you considered the power this right of voting gives you? Have you considered that when you vote on the 7th of November, twenty millions of God's creatures look up to you as the guardians of their interests for four years and it may be for a longer period; and the man who votes carelessly, who says he cares not who is elected, he brings the appointed guardian of the interests of the country shall

be held responsible here and hereafter for the manner in which he has performed that duty. (Applause.) I do not want to revive any of the old controversies. I would be happy to know they were blotted out of the page of our country's history; but I would ask any man to consider how much power fifteen thousand men in a particular locality in the United States hold, not only over the destinies and happiness of the people of this country but over those of neighboring Republics. Two men were presented to you in 1844—one, in reference to the great questions agitated, said, "elect me, and Texas, a country as large in geographical surface as the empire of France, shall be annexed to the United States, and shall come within the range of our Government, with or without the consent of Mexico, the parent Republic."

"I am not going to discuss whether that was a wrong or right proposition. Another of these gentlemen, a slaveholder also, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, said, 'If you elect me that annexation shall not take place without the free consent of Texas, and not then till every State of the old Republic shall express its consent to that annexation.' (Cheers.) I presume every body knows, from the history of the past four years, that if Henry Clay had been President of the United States, Texas would not have been annexed. Fifteen thousand votes given on that occasion in New York for a gentleman named Birney, whom nobody expected to elect, were thrown away. It was all a farce—it was not voting at all. If this country, however, was benefitted by that annexation—if it be a matter of great interest to the people of Ohio that five or six States yet to be made in the present limits of Texas, shall be settled by her people, where it shall be that any one man having a majority in the Senate shall have as much political power as sixty-one inhabitants those plantations—if it be a matter of felicity to you that that state of things is brought about, then these fifteen thousand men did well in keeping Clay out of office and bringing Texas in. If it be a matter of importance that we should have expended one hundred and seventy millions of dollars in a war with Mexico about the boundary of Texas—if that be a gratifying circumstance to the people of Hamilton county, then these fifteen thousand men did well in keeping Clay out of the Presidential chair. If it were better that one hundred and seventy millions of dollars should be expended to blow out the brains of a number of young men (who might now have been engaged in their ordinary avocations,) instead of building school-houses and appointing teachers to educate those youths, [a laugh] then you ought to thank these fifteen thousand gentlemen of New York—for these abolition votes brought about all the blessings I have enumerated. If it be a matter of congratulation to the Christian Republic, that now after paying one hundred and seventy millions of dollars in conquest, we should pay twenty millions more for the purchase of two provinces, then should we be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of nations that we have got these five hundred thousand square miles—and God bless these gentlemen, for we have got something to guard against about [a laugh]. Really, I think these fifteen thousand men ought to make a figure in the history of the country. We shall have occasion to thank God that they were born, and lived in 1844, [laughter]; and that by throwing away their votes, they produced all the results to which I have referred."

On Saturday the 11th day of October, the Whigs assembled in the Court House, and were addressed by R. C. Hurd, the Elector on the Taylor ticket in the district, in a clear, calm and forcible manner, portraying the evil consequences of an elongation of the present ruling dynasty, in the person of Lewis Cass.

After Mr. Hurd had closed his remarks, the Hon. Columbus Delano was called to the stand; and for about two hours, poured the hot shot of the rotten hall of Loco-focism with more than his accustomed zeal, power and eloquence. We will not pretend to follow him in his remarks; but will notice some of the points in his speech, which show him to be thoroughly Whig although as strongly imbued with Free Soilism as any man that breathes the vital air; and one that will do as far and sacrifice as much as any living man to establish the principle of the ordinance of 1787, in the newly acquired territories. After noticing the dangerous results that might follow the Loco-foco design of disorganizing the State government, depriving Ohio of a Governor, and also of a Senator in Congress, when the important question of slavery in the territories is to be decided, and the danger of the defeat of the Wilmot Proviso almost certain.

He then proceeded to discuss the immense power of patronage, wielded by the President and deprecated the influence which had been exercised over the members of Congress, by means of it—in overruling some and buying others, to defeat some of the most vital questions that have ever been agitated in Congress, or to force through measures that were highly injurious to the interest and welfare of the people, and the government. He then denounced the veto, as exercised by the late Presidents, as a kingly power, used to stifle the will of a majority of the people, as known and publicly, and deliberately expressed through their Representatives in Congress.

He then proceeded to notice the positions of the several candidates for the Presidency. He disapproved of Mr. Van Buren's political creed with the single exception of the principle of freedom in the new territories. He condemned in strong terms, his countenance and support of the administration throughout the Mexican war of conquest. Without, however, going into a very critical examination of the life and character of this supracanonic Loco-foco, he stated that from the present indications, the contest seemed to be entirely between Taylor and Cass. With the latter he said he had nothing to hope for, but Loco-focism in general and slavery extension in particular—with the former we had the certainty of Whig ascendancy in general—and as to the particular—though his position on the question of slavery extension was by no means as satisfactory to him as he could desire—still there was reasonable ground to hope that General Taylor would not interfere by his patronage or vote, with this all important question.

The nomination of General Taylor had been, and still was very unacceptable to him; but he felt bound, he said, as a good citizen and true Whig not to aid in the election of Lewis Cass, and he declared his determination if the contest should continue as he supposed it would, to lie between Taylor and Cass, to cast his vote for Gen. Taylor. The announcement of his determination, was received by the audience with shouts of applause. The resolution of the eloquent speaker, it seems to us is the only rational conclusion that any true Whig can arrive at. May the same manly spirit animate all doubting Whigs, and that quickly.—*Mt. Vernon True Whig.*

THE GAME.—We overheard a shrewd Democrat—one who is in the party secrets—make the following declaration a day or two since. "I was laboring with a brother Democrat to induce him to give up Van Buren.—I said I was a Cass and Butler man," said he, "but I shall vote for Van Buren and Adams, because the only way to elect Cass and Butler now, is to throw the election into the House of Representatives." Are there any Whigs who will help make Lewis Cass President of the United States?—*Fr. Eagle.*

GEN. CASS'S EXTRA.—The Enquirer denied, some time ago, that Gen. Cass had ever received any extra pay. The Union says:

"The whole amount of the allowances made to Gen. Cass over and above his regular pay, which the Whigs with all their remarkable facility at figures can make out is \$63,500 46."

So there was extra pay after all.—*Richmond Whig.*

